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mittees will be assigned to the study of the following problems: (1) Undergraduate and elective courses in highway engineering; (2) Undergraduate and elective courses in highway transport; (3) Graduate work in highway engineering and highway transport; (4) Short courses in highway engineering and highway transport; (5) Introductory general course in highway engineering and highway transport; (6) Vocational training for non-professional highway personnel, and, (7) Highway traffic regulation and safety.

Information with regard to the conference may be obtained from the Highway Education Board, Willard Building, Washington, D. C.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

At the meeting of the British Association, which begins at Hull on September 6, for the first time, special lectures are being arranged for children in the secondary schools. These will be given by Professor H. H. Turner, on "The telescope and what it tells us"; Professor J. Arthur Thomson, on "Creatures of the sea"; and Mr. F. Debenham, on "The Antarctic."

THE ninetieth annual meeting of the British Medical Association was held in Glasgow, Scotland, from July 25 to 28, under the presidency of Dr. David Drummond, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Sir William Macewen, Glasgow, was elected president for the year 1922-1923. Mr. Charles P. Childe, Southsea, is president-elect for the annual meeting to be held in Portsmouth in 1923.

SIR WILLIAM POPE has been elected president of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry for the ensuing three years. The next meeting of the union will be held at Cambridge in June, 1923.

THE physicists, Professor H. K. Onnes, of Leyden, Professor P. Zeeman, of Amsterdam, and Dr. N. Bohr, of Copenhagen, have been elected corresponding members of the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

H. LE CHATELIER, professor of chemistry at the Sorbonne, Paris, has been presented with a gold medal on the completion of his fifty years of teaching and of service to France.

COLONEL ARTHUR S. DWIGHT, president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and Charles F. Rand, chairman of the Engineering Foundation, have been made Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor.

THE honorary degrees conferred by the University of Edinburgh on July 21 included the doctorate of laws on M. Roger, dean of the faculty of medicine in the University of Paris; Sir Charles Scott Sherrington, professor of physiology in the University of Oxford; Mr. John Bretland Farmer, professor of botany at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, and William Somerville, professor of rural economy at Oxford.

DR. VIRGIL SNYDER, professor of mathematics at Cornell University, received, at the seven hundredth anniversary celebration of the University of Padua, the honorary degree of doctor of the University of Padua.

THE Rio de Janeiro Academy of Medicine has conferred the Sampaio prize this year on the pharmacist, P. Seabra, for his work on an electric process for producing nitric acid.

DR. GERALD L. WENDT resigned on July 1 as associate professor of chemistry at the University of Chicago to join the staff of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana in the direction of research.

THE Cross of the Legion of Honor has been awarded to Dr. A. E. Kennelly, professor of electrical engineering at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for distinguished services as exchange professor in engineering to the French Republic. Dr. Kennelly will be succeeded as American exchange professor by Dean John Frazer of the University of Pennsylvania, now in France. The French representative to the American institutions, Professor J. Cavalier, director of the University of Toulouse, has returned to France and will be succeeded by Dr. M. E. de Margerie, director of the Geological Service of France.

DR. FREDERICK ROBERT ZEIT, for more than twenty years professor of pathology at Northwestern University Medical School, at his request has been relieved of active duty in the medical school. He plans to spend next year

abroad. The pathological museum of the university will hereafter be known as the Frederick Robert Zeit Museum of Pathology.

JAMES B. POLLOCK, associate professor of botany in the University of Michigan, goes to the University of Hawaii at Honolulu for the college year 1922-1923, in exchange with Professor H. F. Bergman.

PROFESSOR HERBERT E. GREGORY and Dr. Levi F. Noble are devoting the months of August and September to geological investigations in southern Utah. At the beginning of the academic year Professor Gregory will resume his work at Yale University.

THE sixth session of a series of graduate medical lectures given at the University of Washington, Seattle, opened on July 17. Five lectures each were given by Dr. Hobart Amory Hare, professor of therapeutics, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; Dr. John B. Deaver, professor of surgery, University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Williams McKim Marriott, professor of pediatrics, Washington University, St. Louis. Single lectures were given by Dr. William Englebach, professor of medicine, St. Louis University School of Medicine; Dr. Joseph Colt Bloodgood, professor of surgery, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and Dr. Walter B. Cannon, professor of physiology, Harvard University, Boston.

DR. GEORGE MILBRY GOULD, known for his work in medical ophthalmology and especially in eyestrain, formerly editor of *American Medicine*, *Biographic Clinics* and the Gould Medical Dictionary, died on August 8, aged seventy-four years.

THE death is announced of Professor W. Hallwachs, of the Dresden Technical School, known for his researches on electricity, particularly on the photo-electric effect, and of Professor Otto Lehmann, of the Karlsruhe Technical school, best known for his work on liquid crystals.

THE death is announced from Paris, at the age of forty-one, of Professor Pierre Boutroux, of the Collège de France, formerly professor of mathematics at Princeton University. The son of the philosopher Émile Boutroux and the nephew of Henri Poincaré, himself a mathematician of no little merit, his main work

was along the lines of multiform functions and of singularities of differential equations.

Nature says: "Mr. H. G. Wells has accepted the invitation of the labor party of the University of London to offer himself as the candidate of the party at the election for a representative of the university in the House of Commons to be held after the retirement of Sir Philip Magnus at the end of the present session of Parliament. Mr. Wells occupies such a distinguished position in the world of literature and among leaders of thought to-day that his early work in science and education is often overlooked. He was a student at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, in 1884-87, and was the first president of the Old Students' Association of the College. He took his B.Sc. degree with honors in zoology in 1890, and his first book was a "Text-book of Zoology," written particularly for London University students while he was a teacher of the subject. He is a fellow of the College of Preceptors, and for a short time edited the *Educational Times*. Throughout his career he has been a steadfast supporter of scientific methods in schools and government, and in his books has pleaded the cause of scientific education and research with eloquence and conviction. It is not too much to say that no graduate of the University of London possesses such a rare combination of brilliant literary power and scientific thought or has used these gifts with greater effect than has Mr. Wells in his many and various works."

THE Congress of Learned Societies will meet at the Sorbonne, Paris, from April 3 to 7, 1923.

THE exhibition which opens in Rio Janeiro on September 7 will include displays representing the New England offshore fisheries, the salmon industry, the sardine industry of Maine and California, the oyster industry, the freshwater mussel fishery, the fish-canning industry, the by-products of the fisheries, and the bureau's relations with the industries. Because of limited allotments of space and funds the exhibit will of necessity be small. A report on the fisheries of the United States, the organization and functions of the bureau, educational opportunities afforded students of

fisheries in the United States, etc., has been prepared for publication in English, Spanish, and Portuguese.

UNDER the presidency of Lord Ancester, British deputy minister of fisheries, the Deep Sea Fishing Exhibition was held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, from July 24 to August 5. Among the exhibits were fish from the Dogger Bank shown alive in tanks of salt water, free fish snacks cooked on the premises, the dressing and curing of fish, wireless broadcasting, Scottish fisher girls at work, a diver operating under water, samples of fish not known on the markets, fish luncheons and dinners, a museum with models of various types of vessels, working exhibits, a picture gallery, and films dealing with deep-sea fishing, life under the surface, whaling and pearl fishing.

THE London Natural History Museum Staff Association held their summer scientific reunion in the board room of the museum on July 5. According to the report in *Nature*, among the exhibits were the following: specimen of the supposed gigantic gastropod (*Dinocochlea ingens*) from the freshwater sandstones in the Wadhurst Clay, Hastings; the natural cast of a footprint of an iguanodon from the Wealden Beds. between Bexhill and St. Leonards; opalised mollusca of Cretaceous age from New South Wales and South Australia; skin with scutes of astegosaurian dinosaur from the Upper Cretaceous, Alberta, Canada; specimens from the collection of Swiss minerals bequeathed to the museum by the late Reverend J. M. Gordon; one of the four meteoric stones which fell in the Strathmore district of Perthshire and Forfarshire on December 3, 1917; living specimens of a branchiopod crustacean (*Leptesheria dahalacensis*) hatched from eggs contained in dried mud from Bagdad; ammonites with the operculum preserved and associated fossils from the same bed in the Lias at Charmouth, Dorset; horse chestnut seedlings, illustrating three different methods of replacing the bud of the primary shoot; a very rare British orchid (*Orchis hircina*) recently found near Lewes; examples of the remarkably different, smooth and partly rough, skinned

fruits borne on the same tree of the Khatta orange, North India; model of Commerson's dolphin (*Cephalorhynchus Commersoni*) from Port Stanley, Falkland Islands; and the model, enlarged 740 diameters, of the itch mite (*Sarcoptes Scabiei*) recently made for the museum by Miss Grace Edwards. Messrs. R. and J. Beck exhibited their most recent forms of microscope, and Duroglass Ltd. showed examples of their glass-ware for preserving specimens in spirit and for use in chemical analysis.

THE third International Congress of the History of Medicine was opened on July 17, at the Royal Society of Medicine, London. Dr. Charles Singer, lecturer on the history of medicine, London University, presided. The following countries were represented: Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, Holland, Italy, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland and the United States. Lord Onslow, parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Health, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the government, after which Dr. Singer addressed the congress. Dr. Laignel-Lavastine acknowledged the welcome on behalf of the foreign delegates. Sir D'Arcy Power, in the absence of Sir Norman Moore, president of honor, said it was a matter of especial gratification that England had been chosen for the third congress. Dr. Tricot-Royer, first president, thought that greater success would result from that conference than from its predecessors. He announced that the next conference would be held at Brussels. At the afternoon meeting of the congress, held at the Royal College of Physicians, Pall Mall, the president of the institution, Sir Humphrey Rolleston, gave an address of welcome, and Dr. Arnold Chaplin, Harveian librarian, described the treasures of the library. The president of the congress and Mrs. Singer gave a reception and conversation in the evening at the Royal Society of Medicine, when a demonstration on human paleolithic skulls was given by Professor Elliot Smith.

WE learn from *Nature* that a summer course in the Austrian Tyrol has been organized by the directors of Leplay House, London. The course is of the nature of a civic and rustic

survey, and for this purpose the party is divided into groups each of which takes one particular aspect of the work. Mr. H. J. E. Peake, president-elect of the Anthropological Section of the British Association, has undertaken to direct the group studying the anthropological aspects; Dr. M. Hardy will organize a survey of plant life and agriculture, while other sections will deal with the geology, physiography, history and sociology of the district. Group meetings and gatherings of the whole party will frequently be held for the purpose of discussing and comparing results. The tour commenced on August 4 and will last four weeks, although it is possible to arrange for a shorter course of two weeks.

THE *Experiment Station Record* states that the Palestine Zionist executive is opening an institute of agricultural research in Jerusalem. This institute will be in charge of O. Warburg as head and botanist, with I. Wilkansky as director of experimental stations and farm management, F. Bodenheimer in charge of entomology, A. Treidal and M. Winik of chemistry, M. Wilkansky of agronomy, L. Pinner of plant breeding, N. Reichert of plant pathology, E. Pickholz of animal nutrition, and S. Zemach in charge of agricultural publications. Departments of horticulture, animal husbandry, irrigation, and agricultural education will be opened next year. The institute will for the present be under the direction of the Colonization Department of the Palestine Zionist Executive, but is expected to be transferred eventually to the Research Institute of the Jerusalem University. Experimental stations in Ben-Shemen for the Shephela, Merhavia for the Jezreel Valley, and Degania for the Jordan Valley were established during the past year. It is anticipated that a similar station will shortly be opened in Beer-Sheba for the Nogob.

ACCORDING to the *Journal* of the American Medical Association the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation has entered into a cooperative arrangement with the Health Organization of the League of Nations whereby the board will provide a sum not to exceed \$32,840 a year, for a period of five years, for the purpose of maintaining an international epidemiologic intelligence service.

The board will also provide a sum not to exceed \$60,080 a year for three years to put into effect a scheme for the international exchange of public health personnel, to be conducted under the auspices of the health organization of the league. Since the establishment, in 1921, of the intelligence service of the health organization of the League of Nations, it has conducted an international epidemiologic information service, keeping all governments informed as to the status of epidemics of typhus, intermittent fever and cholera, which have been sweeping westward from the famine regions of Russia. It has also undertaken to promote the international standardization of vaccines and serums. It advises the league in matters affecting health and cooperates with the International Labor Organization in promoting industrial hygiene and sanitary conventions for the control of epidemics. It is expected that, by the end of the five-year period, for which funds have been provided by the International Health Board, the epidemiologic intelligence service will have become so efficient and valuable that the various national governments will regard it as indispensable and provide funds for its further maintenance. Interchange of health officials will be arranged, not only for observation but for definite periods of service, which will result in actual exchange of experience. This system of exchanges will be put into effect first in Europe and may be extended to other countries throughout the world.

THE Weather Bureau is conducting a study of the constants of anemometers in general use in this country. With the cooperation of the Bureau of Standards about thirty instruments of various dimensions, proportions and weights have been tested in the wind-tunnels of the latter bureau at velocities ranging from five to sixty meters per second. Since the behavior of these anemometers may be different in the variable natural wind, certain instruments tested in the wind-tunnels have been taken to Mount Washington, New Hampshire, for comparison in the very high winds prevailing there. These free-air comparisons will be completed during August, 1922. Following an analysis of the data an improved standard anemometer, recording true velocities, will be

developed and corrections determined for records of velocity already accumulated. Experimental values of the factors or constants of anemometers, throughout the range of velocities occurring in nature, are now available for the first time, and much information useful in the design and construction of these instruments has been obtained. In advance of publication of final results it may be stated that the velocities recorded by the standard Robinson anemometer now in use are about 22 per cent. too high and that the rate of the instrument is more nearly constant than that determined by means of tests on whirling-machines. The three-cup pattern suggested by Dr. Patterson, of the Canadian Meteorological Office, appears to be more satisfactory than the four-cup pattern in general use. This investigation is being conducted by Messrs. S. P. Fergusson and R. N. Covert, of the Instrument Division.

It is stated in *Nature* that a biological expedition has left Antwerp for Brazil. It is under the direction of Professor C. Massart, of the department of botany in the University of Brussels, and there are four other members of the expedition, two of whom are students. For several years before the war the universities of Belgium and Holland organized expeditions to enable students to go into the field under the guidance of their professors, and it is one of these expeditions, to Brazil, which has now been promoted by the University of Brussels. The party will not aim at exploring Brazil; the object is rather to put the young naturalists directly in touch with tropical nature; they will have the opportunity of collecting botanical and zoological material for study and demonstration and of making ethnological observations. Brazil has been chosen on account of its salubrity and also because, some twenty days' journey from the starting-place, the party will be in the virgin forest. The expedition will remain in Brazil from August until January or February next, and visits will be paid to the state of Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, to the Campos de Minas Geraes, a region in the state of Bahia which is almost deserted, and to some of the peaks of the Sierra de Mantiqueira.

THE *Eugenical News* states that, under date of June 4, 1922, Dr. A. Govaerts, secretary of the Société Belge d'Eugénique, who spent eight months, from September, 1921, to May, 1922, studying the organization of eugenics in the United States, writes that efforts to establish a governmental eugenics office in Belgium have been successful. The new office will be located in the Institute Solvay in Brussels and will be supported by the government. It has been decided to provide regular courses of lectures in eugenics in the State School of Social Service. This school is an organization which prepares its students to undertake actual social service in connection with societies and institutions devoted to charity, the protection of children, and other welfare activities. Professionally, the students of this school will, in the future, be trained, not only as visiting nurses and social workers, but also as eugenical field workers. Dr. Govaerts will organize and give the courses of lectures in eugenics. In general, the courses will be modeled after the instruction provided for the annual training corps of the Eugenics Record Office. Closest contact will be maintained between the Belgian and the American organizations. In Dr. Govaerts' first course of weekly lectures, the following subjects will be treated: Meaning of eugenics; laws of heredity in plants, animals and man; selective matings; the relation between natality and mortality and the national welfare; the technique of eugenics; the field workers' interviews and questionnaires; charting family pedigrees; tracing the descent and recombination of human traits in actual pedigrees; mental and physical measurements in man.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY has established a library of industrial relations, the expense of which, \$12,000 a year, will be defrayed for the first five years by a gift from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

MISSION and educational bodies of East China have set in motion a project to build in Shanghai a union medical school at a cost of \$500,000. St. John's University of Shanghai,